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first published in 1843, a "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine," in 1847, and a "Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology," in 1856. All of these went through several editions.

Of these, the first work is probably that in connection with which his name will be always remembered. Although only a part author, it is stated that he wrote fully two thirds of the book. A certain amount of familiarity with this volume and with its subject is necessary for an appreciation of the vast amount of labor and research which must have been bestowed upon it. Although at the present day the changes of commerce have made a part of the information contained therein unreliable or useless, and the chemical and therapeutic sciences must of course leave it behindhand in their rapid progress, yet there is hardly a subject connected even remotely with *materia medica* on which an amount of information commensurate with its importance cannot be found, and it must always remain, not only a monument to the fidelity and industry of the authors, but a fixed landmark of the most advanced position of the pharmaceutic sciences at the time of its publication.

The life of Professor Wood was a long and active one, and he was enabled to see the fruition of his own work, and enjoy the well-earned honors of the veteran in his profession.

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM RITSCHL.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM RITSCHL died at Leipzig, November 9, 1876. He was born April 6, 1806, in Grossvargula, near Erfurt, attended school at Erfurt and Wittenberg, and entered the University of Leipzig as student of Law. He soon transferred himself to the department of Classical Philology, in which he ultimately became the first of living scholars. He finished his academic studies at Halle, where, in 1829, he began to lecture as *Privat-docent*. In 1832 he was made *Professor extraordinarius* at Halle, and in 1833 *Professor ordinarius* at Breslau. In 1839 he went to Bonn as Professor, and there he passed the most active period of his life as a teacher, from 1839 to 1865. Few, if any, American students of philology in Germany during that period failed to spend at least one term in Bonn under the instruction of Ritschl. No other German professor of his day could inspire his

audience with such enthusiasm as he. He could rivet the attention of a hundred young men as easily while he explained the metre of an Ode of Pindar, as when he discoursed on a poem of Simonides. His personal influence on his favorite pupils was almost unequalled, and it still survives as a most important element in the German scholarship of the present generation. In 1865, in consequence of an unfortunate personal difference in which a large number of the professors of Bonn were directly or indirectly involved, Ritschl felt compelled to resign his professorship. It was a sad day for the University of Bonn when its first scholar and its chief ornament withdrew; but the older University of Leipzig wisely improved the opportunity to recover its ancient glory in philology, which it had lost since the death of Gottfried Hermann in 1848. Ritschl was welcomed back to the university in which he had begun his academic studies, and the throng of two hundred pupils in his lecture-room soon showed the wisdom of the authorities of Leipzig in securing him. His health, however, which had never been strong, soon failed rapidly; but his mind and his energy remained firm in spite of bodily infirmities. He continued at his post of duty until the last, and lectured in the university even after he was so infirm that he was carried to his desk in a chair.

Ritschl's chief services to philology were his critical labors on the text of Plautus, of which he has been called the "restorer," and his investigation of the more ancient forms of the Latin language as a basis for the scientific study of Latin Grammar. But, like many German professors of the highest learning and the widest influence, he exerted himself chiefly in educating a new generation of scholars, and inspiring young men with his own high ideal of scholarship, in which he set them a noble example of conscientious thoroughness, profound learning, and untiring zeal.

KARL FREIHERR VON ROKITANSKI.

KARL FREIHERR VON ROKITANSKI, the world-renowned pathologist, was born at Königgratz, Bohemia, in 1804. He was educated first at Leitmeritz, then at Prague, and lastly at Vienna, whither he went in 1824 as a medical student. He graduated in 1828, having already become assistant to Johann Wagner, Professor of Pathology. On the death of Wagner, in 1832, Rokitanski was made Professor, and was appointed Prosector at the Vienna General Hospital. Here his capacity for work proved almost incredible, a thousand autopsies a year being the usual number he averaged for scores of years.